

Hongkong Daily Press.

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" " " 6 " Pts. }
SOLE AGENTS:—
H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [a

INTIMATION.

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LIMITED

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A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1901.

BIRTH.

At Malowchow Station, Lappa, on the 26th May, the wife of R. J. White, J.M.C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, 25th May, 1901, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., JOHN NIGHTINGALE, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, Wenchow, to ELLA CORA SAW, of Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

DEATH.

At Shanghai General Hospital, on the 27th May, 1901, CAMILO C. ENCARNACION, of Hankow, aged 36 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CH.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 1st June, 1901

RECENTLY *L'Echo de Chine* has been discussing on the mineral wealth of Manchuria, and has taken occasion to call attention to the known extent of the gold fields in that country. Russia for the last three years has been diligently exploring the mineral products of the region; and one of the clauses which she put into the intended convention with China contained the stipulation that Russia alone was to have the right of acquiring mining rights in that extensive province. Paralyzed by the indifference and vacillation of one British Government after another, for the moment the British capitalist looks with suspicion on everything in China, and the state of uncertainty has recently been so aggravated that already there is found a difficulty in carrying through those undertakings already negotiated. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the wealth of Manchuria, as far as the British capitalist is concerned, has up to this remained a sealed letter. If, however, the British capitalists have been careless, or overcautious, the Russian has been in the field and has acquired a very practical knowledge of the land. It has long been known that the Tumen River, draining the northern frontier of Corea, contains in its sands a good deal of gold, and in a small way the gold deposits in the islands in the adjoining bay of Peter the Great have been worked; but as the Russian Government has always been jealous of any regular private association being formed for the working of the precious metals, but little has as yet appeared on the surface. Sufficient is, however, known to indicate that the great mountain chain, which from Fossiet Bay forms the division between Corea and Manchuria, and which stretches into the old Liao-shi, contains abundant supplies of gold. The rocks of which the range is composed, are mainly Archean in structure, and from their debris have come the numerous gold deposits of

northern Corea, which even with the barbarous style of working adopted by the Coreans result annually into large quantities of gold being imported from these districts into China and Japan. These gold-bearing rocks extend westerly along the Great Wall at least as far as the longitude of Peking, and in all the valleys descending from the Mongolian plateau are found gold-bearing deposits, which have long been clandestinely worked by the inhabitants of the borderlands. The jealousy of the Manchurian Government at Peking working on the superstitions of the people has been successful throughout the whole of the Empire in suppressing all mining industry, so that China from being a mineral exporting country has under the misgovernment of her present rulers become dependent for her supplies of the metals, precious and otherwise, on foreign imports. Such was not always the case, and along this very extensive tract of country there are many localities with remains of very extensive mining operations, which seem to have been vigorously conducted even as late as the time of the later Mings. Even more effective than the direct action of the Government in forbidding the working of the mines on any practical scale has been its indirect action in setting up a huge bureaucracy whose private peculations are far more effective in repressing industry than the legal prohibition, which after all is a thing that in China can at all times be surmounted by a little judicious palimony. Mining on any productive scale, however, requires the expenditure of capital in plant and permanent works, and these afford too tempting a bait to the official bureaucracy to be neglected. The central government which, since at least the Manchu occupation, never has affected any control over its provincial satraps, is both unable and unwilling to interfere with the internal administration, and leaves all details of finance and administration to the official on the spot; while the system of short tenure, coupled with the rule that no official can hold office in his own country, compels each occupant to make as much out of it as possible during his term of occupancy. Unfortunately the development of a practical mining scheme occupies more time than the tenure of office of the individual in office. He sees capital being daily expended under his eyes; but from all this he derives no benefit, while he has to meet the at all times heavy engagements under which he was appointed. To a man under these circumstances the thought that to his successor, not himself, will come the profit is tantalizing in the extreme; and this alone, were there no other cause, would suffice to make him an enemy. Now there is no doubt that for this mineral wealth lying next to her own territory Russia in her heart of hearts is hankering; she sees the effects of the discovery of gold in the present position of Australia, and the Pacific coast of the United States, and sees visions of similar wealth pouring in on herself, could she only get a grasp over this wealthy district. Russia for the last three years has been exploring quietly but carefully the mineral resources of the whole of this district, and has made up her mind as to its wealth in the precious metals. This she has been characteristically keeping in the background, while the British government on its side has been as carefully discouraging exploration. There is no doubt, however, that the entire district is not only rich in metals, but is likely to prove one of the great, if not the greatest, gold-producing districts on the face of the earth. There is really no geographical limit between these districts and China proper. Though nominally subject to China, China during the last two thousand years, has been more frequently the inferior than the dominant power. Some two and a half centuries during the Han, less than two hundred years during the T'ang, and a couple of hundred during the earlier Sung, with, of course, the commencement of the Ming, have been the only periods during which China as a power really exercised control over the regions. For the rest of the time she has been mainly dominated by them. The Power in fact that held Mongolia or Manchuria has generally dominated the rich plains of China proper; and in succession Turks, Kitans, Nuchens and Manchus have been the rulers of North China rather than its own original settlers. Still at times the fact that the Chinese power when it had the opportunity of regenerating itself, has been able to reassert itself is the lesson we have to learn from history. There is no reason why a race that has the sense to preserve itself from the operating influence of women and eunuchs should not continue to flourish as at the beginning. If his friends, instead of fastening on him the yoke of the eunuchs and their associates, were to assist the young Emperor in his efforts to get rid of the degraded crew by whom he is surrounded, and permit him to throw himself on the good offices of his people at large, the cause of progress and civilization, and the integrity of the Empire would be far more effectively helped than by the present purposeless conduct of the allies in North China.

We are obliged to hold over certain correspondences, including a letter signed "Civilisation."

Our readers will notice in another column that there is an increase in the price for cement, both in bags and in bulk from the Green Island Cement Co.

It is stated from Shanghai that a large piece of land with river frontage and deep water on the Pootung side, below the docks, has been secured by the Hamburg-America Line for the sum of Tls. 190,000.

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, G.C.B., is expected at Wooning in the *Alacrity* to-day. He will probably go straight up the river to pay a farewell visit to the Viceroy, and then call in at Shanghai on his way back.

A big fire took place at Tongka on the 25th, and a considerable amount of damage was done to property. The German and Russian commissariat stores were completely destroyed and large quantities of military stores were lost.

We call our readers' attention to the notices to mariners, appearing elsewhere, regarding the Shanghai and Tientsin districts. The first deals with the shoaling and narrowing of the channel over the Tungning Crossing, and the second with an alteration in the character of the light on Tsao-fai-tien Islands.

The pamphlet containing the reprint of "Scrutator's" articles and correspondence, will consist of thirty-six pages and cover. It will be ready early on Monday morning. Orders can now be received, and the pamphlet will be mailed to any address from this office on receipt of instructions and cash for book and postage.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce informed us yesterday afternoon that the Chamber was informed by the Government that a despatch has been received from H.B.M.'s Consul at Swatow intimating that that port has been declared by the Shanghai authorities to be infected with bubonic plague.

The consent of the Throne has been obtained by the Plenipotentiaries to change the name of the Tientsin Yamen into "Waiwup" or Board of Foreign Affairs. The building, according to the *N.C. Daily News* Peking correspondent, has been turned over to the Chinese, and it was intended to open this new Board on or about the 25th ult.

Hongkong residents will be interested to hear that Lieut. Higgin, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed Staff Captain at Weihaiwei, in succession to Lieut. Ball-Aston of the same regiment, who is resigning that post. Capt. Higgin will leave Tientsin for his new post very shortly.

The Band of the Madras Light Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from 8 to 9.30 p.m. Programme:—
Serenade "Love in Idleness" Macbeth
Selection "Carmen" Bizet
Waltz "Blau Danau" Strauss
Cornet Solo "The Post in the Forest" Shaeffer
Selection "Faust up to date" Lutz
Polka "Iris" Farrel
"God Save the King"

We note among the arrivals of the week, says the *P. & T. Times*, the names of the Hon. and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart of Hongkong. The Colonial Secretary, we are sorry to hear, is on a voyage of recuperation from enteric. We are sure his many friends and admirers in the North will do everything in their power to render his first visit to these latitudes both enjoyable and beneficial.

Our Tientsin weekly contemporary, in its farrow review of the Taylor-Carrington Company speaks "more in sorrow than in anger." The notice concludes thus:—The Taylor-Carringtons at least showed their discretion in reserving *Tilly* to the last, and if we might offer them a word of kindly advice we should say sacrifice it altogether from the repertoire and stick to *farce*. Mr. Taylor is good in broad farce, and is occasionally well supported by his Company, but his ability seems worthy of a better setting than it has at present.

The *New Press* of the 27th ult. says:—A Nanking despatch to hand states that it was currently rumoured among the high official circles there to the effect that it is the intention of the Powers to place Prince Chun (the brother of the Emperor) upon the Throne, in the event of His Majesty the Emperor Kwang Hsu not going back to Peking within the coming 5th moon (June), and that they have decided to ask their Excellencies Liu Kung-yi, Chang Chi Tung, and Tao Mu to act as Imperial Regents. Upon hearing of this, Viceroy Liu is said to have been much upset, and as a result to have wired to the Court at Peking praying the Emperor to fix a date to depart for Peking without delay.

The Rev. Timothy Richard has arrived, writes a Peking correspondent of the *Mercury* on the 26th ult., and is negotiating with the Plenipotentiaries. "For the present he will not go to Shansi. It is possible to conduct indemnity negotiations with advantage in Peking. The common desire of the missionary boards is to make careful estimates, neither above nor below the actual value of the burnt property; but the price of building materials is much higher than it was when the burnt houses were erected. This will necessarily tend to raise somewhat the amount of the indemnity claims. The universal feeling among the missionaries is to deal fairly with the Chinese Government." Mr. Richard has wired to Mr. J. W. Stevenson, Director of the China Inland Mission, that the Shansi Governor has given Tls. 40,000 for the benefit of the native Protestants, and that an escort has been provided by the Governor for a party to proceed to Shansi.

It is rumoured in Tientsin that the Municipal authorities are shortly about to issue books of sickness-tickets. This is a measure which many should like to see adopted in Hongkong. It would at least prove a check upon coolie capacity.

Another street row is reported from Peking on the 26th ult. It appears that in Legation Street a German marine was fired at and wounded in the leg by an American sentry, as the result of obstreperous behaviour on the part of the German soldier.

The four German battleships at Woonang, the *Brandenburg*, *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*, *Weissenburg*, and *Wirth*, received orders on Saturday last to be prepared to leave for home on the 31st ult., but later orders came by which their departure was delayed for a few days. It is understood, the *N.C. Daily News* says, that there will shortly be a general reduction of the foreign garrison at Shanghai.

Secretary Long has cabled instructions from Washington to Admiral Remy authorising him to enlist five hundred Filipinos, principally for service as firemen and coal-passers on the small gunboats which are now doing river and coast service in the Philippines. The employment of natives, who are better able to withstand the tropical climate and the increased temperature of the fire rooms, will relieve the American stokers who have frequently become disabled and had to be invalided to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama.

A New York despatch, dated the 27th April, says:—Captain J. F. Merry, who was President of the Naval Board which went to Guam to select a site for a naval station, and to prepare a plan for the improvement of the harbour and the location of a town on its shores, is on his way back to his station at Honolulu, and will submit his report from that point. As soon as possible after his return he will enter into negotiations with the owners of land at Pearl Harbor for its sale to the United States. The recent naval appropriation law appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of land.

It is gratifying to note that an unusually large number of foreign visitors have this year come to Japan, says the last number of *The Togo*. Evidently the impression abroad is that Japan is perfectly safe and fully able to take care of herself and those within her borders—despite the blustering of unfriendly neighbours. We believe that this annual influx of tourists might be very largely increased if there were better Japanese hoteliers in the larger trading-ports, and less capricious displayed by retail merchants to make the largest amount of profit in the shortest possible period.

Of the many stories told of the late Dr. Tanner here is one dating from last Session. Some one spoke of the Speaker being like a schoolmaster and members of the House like schoolboys. To which Dr. Tanner retorted, "Faith, if he is going to apply the name where other schoolmasters apply the birch, it's me who would like to wear some Blue-books as staff." Of Blue-books he once said that each member when elected ought to make a contract with some greasy who needed paper to wrap up his wares, "but the reasonable practices in the Blue-books would turn any Irish butter which had the ill-luck to be wrapped in them."

When the United States gets ready to construct the Nicaragua canal, the presence of considerable American sentiment in that country will be discovered, writes a correspondent in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. A possible conquest of the republic seems to be in progress. Americans have had a weakness for meddling in the political affairs of Nicaragua a long time. And now, it appears, the industrial invasion is proceeding with notable results. In one district between eighty and ninety Americans are operating coffee-plantations. A large American company is working the old gold mines. Elsewhere Americans are obtaining large interests in the tobacco-growing industry. They are getting control of transportation facilities.

In connection with the report which we mentioned yesterday of Germany's wish to acquire Margarita Island, in the Caribbean Sea, as a coaling station, the following Washington despatch of the 2nd ult. is of interest:—Although the matter never has figured before the State Department, the Navy Department has been closely watching the happenings near Margarita Island, off the coast of Venezuela, which has given rise to the report that a German coaling station is to be established there. These facts have been reported to the Department by some of the naval officers who commanded vessels which have cruised in those waters recently. Last year a German warship spent ten weeks in looking into the possibilities of Margarita Island, and this fact led to an examination on our own account, which developed the presence in this important strategic point of one of the finest harbours in South America, the possession of which would afford the United States, or any other nation with a navy, practical control of the Panama canal from the eastern shore. Aside from this island some of the best naval authorities hold that the Gulf of Caracao, on the north coast of Venezuela, offers by far the most advantageous site for an American coaling station if one is to be located in that part of the world. In view of the reported German surveys in that quarter, the naval authorities here are showing unusual interest in the points available for American use. The State Department never has been called upon specifically to construe the Monroe doctrine so far as it might relate to attempts by a European Government to secure a coaling station in the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

London, 30th May, 7.55 p.m.

THE INDEMNITY.

Peking telegrams announce that Li Hung-chang has presented a note to the representatives of the Powers, by which China agrees to pay 450,000,000 taels, with 4 per cent. interest.

FRANCE'S SHARE WANTED SOON.

The *Gaulois* says that owing to the unsatisfactory revenue returns and the unprecedented expenditure France will show a record budget deficit unless the Chinese indemnity be collected in time to save the situation.

THE TSAR'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GERMANY.

The Tsar has telegraphed to the Kaiser his hearty thanks for the German services in China, and says that Count von Waldersee carried out a difficult and thankless task with dignity and skill. The Kaiser says in reply that he has received acknowledgements and congratulations from many sources.

GENERAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI, 31st May, 7.56 p.m.

LOCUSTS IN ANHWEI PROVINCE.

A plague of locusts in Anhwei Province is causing much local unrest.

LONDON, 30th May, 7.55 p.m.

OBITUARY.

Count Wilhelm Bismarck is dead.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols are at 298½. On the loan market weekly advances range from 3½ to 3½ per cent. Japanese New Loan stands at 277½. Bank rate is unchanged.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 28th May.

VICE-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR PROMOTED.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., has been gazetted an Admiral of the Fleet.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S HONOURS.

Sir Alfred Milner has been gazetted Baron Milner of St. James and Capetown. Lord Salisbury and Baron Milner are the guests of King Edward at Windsor.

LONDON, 29th May.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The British casualties in South Africa during the past week amount to 42 killed and 100 wounded.

NAVAL BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

The Committee formed for the purpose of reporting upon boilers for the Navy, has arranged that the twin cruisers *H.M.S. Hyacinth* fitted with Belleville boilers and *H.M.S. Minerva* with Scotch boilers, should compete in a full-speed trial between England and Gibraltar, the Committee accompanying them.

THE PLAGUE.

Yesterday there were reported 30 fresh cases of plague (27 Chinese, 2 other Asiatics, one European), with 31 deaths (30 Chinese, one European).

Mr. H. Fauchon, manager of the Frays East Hotel, who was admitted to hospital on Thursday, succumbed to the disease at 5.30 yesterday morning. The deceased was formerly in the Navy, which he left to take up duties in H.M. Naval Yard. Afterwards he held an appointment in the Imperial Maritime Customs. The Frays East Hotel has been closed for a thorough cleansing and fumigation.

Mr. A. Cameron, a Portuguese employee of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, living at 7, Hollywood Road, has also contracted the disease, but in a mild form. He was admitted to hospital on Thursday, and was yesterday reported to be doing well.

John A. de Cruz, attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, and a Portuguese named Francisco Rios, residing at 42, Bridges Street, were taken to Kennedy Tewa Hospital yesterday morning suffering from plague.

Mr. Hawkes, of the Hongkong Dispensary, who was amongst the first Europeans attacked, has been discharged from hospital, and proceeds to Japan to recruit his health.

It may be noted that in 1894, the year in which 2,379 cases of plague were recorded in Hongkong, the European cases only amounted to eleven, two of the patients succumbing.

JAPAN'S COLONIAL VENTURE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Anping, Formosa, 20th May.

THE CHANGE IN FORMOSA TRADE.

Japan is learning in Formosa that it is not all fun and profit to run a colony. How well the lesson may have been impressed is probably known only in the imperial councils in Tokyo, which may be regarded also as the sole repository of plans for the future. The policy of turning to Japanese account all the resources of the island has so subverted trade conditions previously existing that those who flourished under such conditions naturally view the situation with some bias. Camphor and opium have been taken in hand on government account, the tea exports are moving toward home channels, there will be little left for the foreigners to do in sugar in a few years, and subsidies to a Japanese steamship line have made rivalry in ocean business impossible. Foreign houses that could maintain branches here in an open field cannot stand competition with a government, and more than half of them have moved away. The exodus of Chinese capital has been general, in addition to the emigration of fully 50,000 people whose places have been taken, but not filled, by 20,000 Japanese at an outside estimate, of whom more than half are women. Although never worked as it might be, Formosa under Chinese control was always a profitable possession. There has been no productive development since the Japanese got it, and the annual deficiency has varied from \$300,000 to \$700,000. No improvement in this respect is in sight.

RELUCTANT CAPITAL.

Considering all that the government would do for its people, there is a noteworthy reluctance on the part of Japanese capital to embark in Formosan enterprises. Whether or not faith and investment may come in time, capital seems content just now to let the government bear all the burdens of development. The railroad which is to bring the two ends of the island within reach of each other by easy travel, instead of by the tedious and precarious means so far employed, is in course of construction with money voted by the Imperial Diet. It will not be built with the sum appropriated, 28,000,000 yen, but it may cost 45,000,000 yen, or approximately \$4,500,000. When completed it will make accessible 230 miles of territory most of which is not now to be visited by any expedient means, and it will afford the largest opportunity for practical tests of the storied fertility of Formosan soil for a great variety of products that can be well marketed.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT.

It will be necessary for the government to provide harbours as well as railways, if there is to be any considerable growth of commerce with the outer world. The roadsteads in which ships must lie that come here for trade are not only always inconvenient to land and often hopelessly out of reach of it in the light-draught boats which alone can go in and are to be trusted only in smooth waters, but they are in the track of the high winds that sweep this coast almost continually and that shipping men dread least when they have plenty of sea-room. Harbour improvements at Kieung and Tamsui in the North and at Takow in the South will cost as much as the railroads. Since the financial condition of Japan must make an end before many years of the distribution of subsidies and the extension of help to commercial ventures, which have already drawn heavily on the Chinese indemnity and other general funds, a bank has been organised to perform offices which it may soon be impolitic for the government to undertake directly. It is called the Bank of Formosa, and its avowed purpose is to exploit Formosa, develop trade and encourage industry. Formosan bonds, which cannot be placed elsewhere, get into the bank, which seems to flourish so well with that kind of security as to force the inference that the general government is behind it. The bank in its capacity as a private corporation is, of course, competent to do all sorts of things. A sugar-refining company, floated with its help, has developed, through the same encouraging agency, into an owner of large tracts of sugar lands. It will thus cultivate the cane as well as prepare it for consumers. The buyers had no notion of paying the price that the Chinese owners asked for these lands, and the owners found so little chance of holding out on appeal, that they took what they could get and many of them have gone away and transferred their money with them. On the mainland to which they have removed, they are not giving the Japanese a reputation for fair dealing.

THE CAMPHOR QUESTION.

The foreign houses that controlled the camphor output in other years established distilling-plants at convenient points, which represented to them a charge on capital account amounting to about 250,000. While not pretending to have a redressable grievance, when the government took over the camphor industry, which would entitle them to anything for the loss of the goodwill which had been a most valuable asset to them in that business, the merchants felt that they had vested rights in the plants which were tangible and obvious and ought not to be ignored. Recognition has not yet come, although the government is making 150 per cent. profit on camphor which foreign houses formerly enjoyed.

A SMART TRICK.

In view of the government's good fortune, some adverse comment is heard on the way it operated its contract. All the camphor is pledged to a London banking house at a price which insures the government a profit of 54 yen, more than 2½ per cent on an annual output of 40,000 piculs. The Londoner might have supposed he had a monopoly of the camphor market, since seven-eighths of the world's production comes from Formosa, had he not since learned that beneath his ground-floor there is a basement for a by-product known as camphor oil, not specified in the contract from camphor, but specified in the contract from

INSURANCES

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HONGKONG, 2nd April, 1900. [23]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 16th November, 1892. [29]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1899 £34,409,080.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL 657,500 0 0
II. RESERVE FUNDS £2,741,183 13 7

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1872]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS BAILEY & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office. Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [122]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA, INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL £10,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. MEYERINK & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1900. [185]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 20th May, 1895. [31]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [14]

"L'UNION" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD. (Established 1823).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

A. R. MARTY, Agent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. [794]

"L'URBAINE" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD. (Established 1838).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [143]

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY grants Policies to Travellers for Three or Six Months without Medical Examination.

B. fore leaving for a tour or for your holidays take out one of these Policies to cover any outstanding debts you may have or an overdraft at the Bank.

The cost is trifling, and the benefit, should anything happen to you while away, will be incalculable.

For Particulars of the Scheme, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1293]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710. The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [30]

POHOOMULL BROTHERS

57 & 59, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS. Have for Sale, Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, and other Articles. Oriental Embroidery, Bazaars, Carpets, Jewellery, Cashmere Shawls, Ivory, Sandalwood and Tortoiseshell Wares, Curiosities and Fancy Goods.

INSPECTION IS SOLICITED. Hongkong, 20th November, 1900. [27]

YEE SANG & CO.

COAL MERCHANTS. Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. Kwoong Sang & Co. No. 144, DES VOUX ROAD. [188]

CAMERON'S MISTAKE.

A CANADIAN STORY.

BY HAROLD WILD (Author of "Zelma," etc.)

(Continued.)

Cameron turned round sharply, his face crimson, and in a voice thick with passion, said in a deliberate tone.

"Knocking or no knocking, I guess it's about time I told you that I'm not a damned fool, and I reckon I know the reason of your coming here so often. But I tell you you're barking up the wrong tree this time, and as soon as you like to get your can, I'm boss of this house, and everything in it, and you just keep quiet, for I'll stand back talk from anybody."

George, whose face had flushed, and then grown slightly pale, latched up his coat again, and taking his cap replied quietly, "I hope Miss Cameron will not trouble to do any back talk on my account, for I guess it isn't my way to stay long in the house of a man who talks to me like that. But before I go, let me tell you, Cameron, as you know my intention, that I shall stick to them in spite of everything."

When Cameron turned again his face was nearly purple, and he half raised his hand, whilst Belle jumped up and said quickly, "Tom, Tom, what are you doing? Have you gone out of your senses?"

But her brother put her on one side, and looking at Darnay, said in a voice that now shook, "Well, you'll find that two people can stick to a resolution. Now go, and if ever I catch you near this place again, I'll shoot you like—"

But his sentence remained unfinished, for his sister, with a faint shriek, placed her hand over his mouth, whilst Darnay, without another word, through with a strange look in the direction of Belle, opened the door.

The only sound in the room was that of half-choked sobbing from Belle, who with her face buried in her hands, sat at the table. Her brother looked at her for a minute or so, speaking fiercely all the time, and then said, "Come, Belle, don't be a fool. He's simply after—"

but the girl sprang to her feet, and faced him with her eyes flashing.

"Mr. Darnay is what you never will be and that is a gentleman, and I'm sure, though perhaps I ought not to say it, that I hope he will stick to his intention, and you'll find that you are not altogether boss of the whole contents of this house." And she moved quickly past him before he could reply, and ascended the stairs to her bedroom.

Her brother looked after her, his angry expression giving place to one of decided surprise, and then turned to the fire, muttering, "It's a nice thing when Belle takes his part. He might be her husband, from the way she takes on. I was perhaps a bit rough, but I guess I have no d—d half-brother Frenchman leaning round here after what he can find, though the house did belong to his grandfather. And if old Mam'selle Genevieve was fifty times his great-aunt, this place belongs to me, and I guess every damned thing in it."

The room was very quiet, for Belle had retired, and Tom Cameron was not smoking before the fire, and thinking. He had not spent a very enjoyable time since his quarrel with Darnay, for the villagers, who quickly sensed trouble, as villagers will do all the time, did not give their sympathies to him, though they knew precious little of the affair as Darnay's enemy, and they do not ask "the boss" or his sister, and had not made overtures to anybody, except indeed, Pierre Dubois, to whom he still talked as before, and perhaps made more of him, and puzzled that worthy in asking him many questions concerning the house by the saw-mill, and the people who had inhabited it before him, and especially of Mam'selle Genevieve.

However, this night Cameron suddenly rose from his seat by the fire, and going to the door walked out into the small entrance, and listened intently.

Everything was quiet, evidently Belle and the servant were asleep in their different bedrooms, and thinking it was time for him to retire, he walked into the kitchen to put more logs on the stove and make it up for the night. The stove was placed in what had been the old fire-place in the days of open fires, and as he bent over it his pipe slipped from his pocket and rolled into the back of the recess.

He bent down to try and reach it, but found he must get further behind the stove. Having done so and recovered his pipe, he raised his head, forgetting he was inside the recess, and caught it rather sharply against the arched side of the old chimney, which gave out a hollow sound. As he bent again, with a rather impulsive ejaculation, a piece of board fell to the floor, followed by a small cloud of dust.

He looked up to where the board had fallen from, a spot close to where the stove pipe had been put through to communicate with the upper rooms, and he saw that notwithstanding the protection of tin plate, the wood had dried and almost charred, and there he saw a dark hole. Striking a match he looked into it, and then the expression of his face changed, his eyes sparkled, and inserting his arm, he pulled out a small dust-covered box, bound in leather, for he found he had to take two hands to lift it.

Trembling with excitement, a state which must have been strange to the usually composed Tom Cameron, he placed the box before him on the floor in the stream of light from the stove door.

"Mam'selle Genevieve's treasure!" There could be no doubt about it! "Holy Moses!" he muttered. "I guess I hold the winning cards on this deal, Darnay or no Darnay, and he walked to a small table near the window, in a drawer of which he knew he should find a hammer and other tools.

The shutters had not been pulled to, for this window was protected by the bush from the searching winds, and without intending he looked up at the glass, white over with frost, behind which the moonlight gleamed faintly.

That surely was a shadow cast upon the panes, as though somebody had just passed, and keeping quiet he distinctly heard a footstep.

His face grew dark with anger, and with clenched teeth he turned away from the table, softly closed the stove door, and walking into the room from which he had come, put out the light, after taking something from a shelf.

Then, stealing back into the kitchen, he drew the bolt of the door, slipped into the outside porch, and opening the outer door in the same quiet manner, looked at the snow-covered verandah.

What was that by the house-side just stealing round the corner and coming towards him? He stepped sharply out into the open, and the figure stood back suddenly.

Then Cameron's arm straightened out, the cold moonlight gleamed on something bright, there was a flash, and a sharp report echoed over the pinewoods.

For a moment the figure by the house-side stood motionless, and then fell heavily against the shingles, and down to the snow. A

woman's scream rang out from an upper window and Cameron found himself standing rapidly quiet, looking at the object on the snow, from which a stain spread over the whiteness around it.

Oh! Dr. Dugre at St. Juliet came down quickly on hearing a loud knocking at his door in the middle of the night, and was not altogether pleased when he found Pierre Dubois of St. Nicholas, standing without, in whose rear was a sleigh, with the horse steaming as though it had come along at a smart pace.

But he had small time given to think over matters, for with very little explanation beyond that the doctor was wanted, Pierre bundled him into the sleigh as soon as he was ready, and the bells jingled as they started back over the moonlit snow road to St. Nicholas.

The sleigh flew through the village, up to the house by the saw-mill, and before the old doctor quite understood matters he was standing by the sofa in the old kitchen upon which lay a man very still, with a white face, and a woman bending over him, attending to what the doctor soon found was a bullet wound in his side.

Close to the bed, with a pale but impassive face, stood Tom Cameron, and on the floor, half hidden under blood-stained cloths, was a dusty box. In the background the doctor noticed a frightened looking servant-maid, and old Orville Poulin from the village.

The doctor motioned the others to one side, and bent over the wounded man. After a minute or two's examination, he looked up, and said quietly, "It is a nasty wound, and might have been very serious, but the man has fainted from shock, that's all of blood."

"Thank God," came from Belle's lips, and she hid her face in her handkerchief and turned away whilst the expression of her brother's face slightly relaxed, and he moved aside, though still preserving a dead silence.

Dugre opened his case, and mixed something in a glass, which he administered to the wounded man, whose moaning soon ceased, and who after some few minutes unrolled his eyes, which gazed vacantly around until they rested on Belle's white face, she having approached the bedside again; then they seemed to fill with a recollection, a look half of horror and half of surprise gradually came over his face, and he said in a low voice, "What has happened?"

"Have I—?" Then he stopped, and after another short silence continued, "Where is Tom?"

The other occupants of the room looked curiously at Cameron as he stepped up to the bedside, saying in a harsh voice, which made his sister glance at him with horror on her white face, "I'm here. What is it you want?"

Darnay looked up with an expression which could hardly be analysed, and putting his hand over the wound in his side, said quietly, "What made you do it, Tom, or was it a mistake?"

"No, it wasn't a mistake, and I guess it is only fair for a man to guard his own property. I tell you what—have the speaker's voice grow unsteady with passion, and he seemed to have no regard for the wounded man, or the consequences of his own rash act, or the fact that in this house is mine, for I bought it, and shall stick to it, though I'm living in the end for holding on. So whether old Mam'selle Genevieve was a hundred times your great aunt, I hang to what I find, treasure or no treasure."

At the close of this violent speech Cameron looked indignantly at the man he had shot down, but the defiance faded from his face as he noticed, in spite of his emotion, the look of utter perplexity and astonishment which appeared on Darnay's features, and which was reflected in Belle's pale countenance, and indeed on that of every other person in the room.

Then the same thought seemed to strike George and Belle together for they both opened their mouths to speak, the latter giving way to the wounded man, however, who, with a smile, held out his hand.

"And so, Tom, you thought I came after old Mam'selle's treasure? Did it never strike you that the place here contained something of far more value to me than that?" And he looked straight at Belle, whose white cheeks got more colour into them as in response to a faint indication she came nearer, and then dropping on her knees hid her face on the pillow.

Cameron, with a glance at his sister, staggered for a moment as the real truth of the affair flashed across him, and leaned against the wall to steady himself, and this time the silence in the room was so intense that the crack of a frosted nail in the shingles sounded like another pistol-shot, and the owner of the house, with one hand over his eyes, extended the other across his sister, and gripped that of Darnay, who was the first to speak.

"Well, Tom, I guess well have no more shooting over the treasure, eh? But you can care my wound, old man, very easily," and he placed his disengaged hand on Belle's shoulder.

Cameron nodded, for speak he dare not, and then old Orville unlocked the door to slip out, and through the open portal came in the faint light of the dawn, as it flashed in rosate splendor over the snow-crowned bush, and one bright ray pierced the frost-encrusted window-panes, and rested on a small, dusty chest.

[THE END.]

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THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

SPECIAL EXTRA SERVICE.

The Company's Steamers "TARTAN" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed on the Line between CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as additional sailings, leaving Hongkong as follows:

"ATHENIAN" 3,382 Tons, Comdr. H. Mowatt, about WEDNESDAY, 12th June.

"TARTAN" 4,325 Tons, Comdr. G. D. Bowles, R.N.R. about SATURDAY, 8th July.

In addition to their excellent Saloon Passenger accommodation, these steamers are especially adapted for 3rd CLASS EUROPEAN PASSENGERS, and usually make the run between YOKOHAMA and VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAILING DATES.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) THURSDAY 13th June.

SACHSEN THURSDAY 27th June.

KIATSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) THURSDAY 11th July.

BAYERN THURSDAY 25th July.

STUTTGART THURSDAY 8th August.

KONIG ALBERT THURSDAY 22nd August.

PRINZESS IRENE THURSDAY 5th September.

PRINZ HEINRICH THURSDAY 19th September.

PREUSSEN THURSDAY 2nd October.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 16th October.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 30th October.

KIATSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 13th November.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY 27th November.

STUTTGART WEDNESDAY 10th December.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY 24th December.

PRINZESS IRENE WEDNESDAY 7th January.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY 21st January.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 4th February.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 18th February.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 3rd March.

KIATSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 17th March.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY 31st March.

STUTTGART WEDNESDAY 14th April.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY 28th April.

PRINZESS IRENE WEDNESDAY 12th May.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY 26th May.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 9th June.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 23rd June.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 7th July.

KIATSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 21st July.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY 4th August.

STUTTGART WEDNESDAY 18th August.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY 1st September.

PRINZESS IRENE WEDNESDAY 15th September.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY 29th September.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 13th October.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 27th October.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 10th November.

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STUTTGART WEDNESDAY 22nd December.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY 5th January.

PRINZESS IRENE WEDNESDAY 19th January.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY 2nd February.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 16th February.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 3rd March.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 17th March.

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PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 31st March.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 14th April.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	STEAMERS	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 11th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 14th June.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 11th June.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th July.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"RHIPHEUS"	On 6th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O.S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 1st June.
MANILA and ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	On 4th June.
ILOILO and CEBU	"KAIKONG"	On 4th June.
WEIHAIWAI and SHANTUNG	"KWEIYANG"	On 5th June.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND COOKTOWN, TOWN-		
SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
and MELBOURNE		
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.

FOR YAP, SAIPAN, GUAM, PONAPE
AND THE EASTERN CAROLINE
ISLANDS.THE Vessel
"LOUISE J. KENNY"will be despatched for the above ports on or
about 3rd June.For Freight, apply to
B. J. BARLOW,
Agent,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1901.THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.FOR POOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND
AMOI.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU"

Captain E. Asami, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June,
at DAYLIGHT.For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901.PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.Agents for and in connection with
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.Operating the New First Class Steamships
"INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA,"
"KNIGHT COMPANION"between HONGKONG and PORTLAND
(OR.), calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI"

will be despatched for Portland (Or.) on
MONDAY, the 10th June, 1901.Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific
Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports.For through rates of Freight and further
information, communicate with or apply to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent,
or to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. (1908)NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FIORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED
COMPANIES).STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE
AND PENANG.Having connection with Company's Mail Stea-
mers to ADEN, SOER, PORT SAID, MESSINA,
NAPLES, LEONOR and GENOA, also VENICE
and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRI-
ATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN
Ports up to CALAO.Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BORMIDA"

Captain D. Costa, will be despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, at NOON.At Bombay the steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1901.THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA
JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI"

will be despatched for the above port on or
about 25th June, 1901.For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENHARRY"

Captain J. S. Stevenson, will be despatched as
above on the 28th June.For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1901.VESSELS ON THE BERTH
U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPEVIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

THE O. & O. Co.'s Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the
United States and Europe.Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained on application.Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland
Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of
\$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between
San Francisco and Chicago the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of
the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials
located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only)
are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military
Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid
full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and
re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months,
will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original
port of embarkation.Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the
United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port
of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per
cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to
San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same is required.Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold
or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is
less than \$100 U.S. gold.For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,
Queen's Building.GEO. ECKLEY,
ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1901.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENHARTNEY"

Captain Warner, will be despatched as above on or
about the 20th June, 1901.For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1901.CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "BELGIAN KING" About 20th June.

THE Steamship "BELGIAN KING" will
be despatched for SAN DIEGO and
SAN FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBE and
YOKOHAMA on or about 20th June.Through Bills of Lading issued to any point
in the United States.Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until the same
time. All parcels should be marked to address
in full. Value of same is required.Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Diego, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the
Collector of Customs, San Diego.For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEETS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the
OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any
DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew
of the following Vessels during their stay in
Hongkong Harbour:CLAYTON, British str., J. Barker.—Doddwell
& Co., Ltd.COMPANIA DE FILIPINA, Amr. str., D. Migue.
Oriz.—Brandao & Co.EYRE J. RAY, American barque, Kater.—
Bender, Wisler & Co.KAZA, British str., Ararat.—Standard Oil Co.
Sua Wirtin, American ship, Howe.—Master.PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [760]FROM
PORTSMOUTH
TO
PEKING
VIA
LADYSMITH

WITH A NAVAL BRIGADE

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR MAPS.

CONTENTS.—
From England to the Cape, and Crossing the
Line—The Naval Brigade in South Africa
(Boer War, 1899-1900)—On to the Front
(Colono)—Spion Kop—Van Krantz
Final Operations and Relief of Ladysmith
—From the Cape to China—Naval Brigade
in North China with the Allied Forces
To the Relief of Peking—Summary of
Siege—Appendix.On Sale at
"DAILY PRESS" Office, LOCAL BOOK-
SELLERS, SOLDIERS' CLUB, SOLDIERS'
and SAILORS' HOME, ROYAL
NAVAL CANTEN.Price \$1 per Copy Paper Covers; \$1.50 in
Boards.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [782]

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

FIFTY-TWO
SHORT
COMPLETE
STORIES
FOR 1901.THERE are now appearing weekly in the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS a
Series of SHORT STORIES written by
the leading Novelists.Each story is copyrighted and is com-
pleted in two bi-weekly instalments. The
following is the list of the Story Writers:—
BLANCHE WILLS CHANDLER.
R. W. CHAMBERS.
MRS. L. T. WEADE.
SILAS K. HOCKING.
HELEN MATHERS.
REV. S. BARRING-GOULD.
ARABELLA KENNELLY.
GUY BOOTHBY.
MRS. ALEXANDER.
MORLEY ROBERTS.
THE QUEEN OF ROMANIA.
ALGERNON GIBBSING.
KATHARINE S. MACQUOID.
FREDERICK HUME.
MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON.
HALLIWELL STOUTLIFE.
"RITA".
J. MARSHALL MATHER.
KATHARINE TYRAN.
A. ST. JOHN ADOLPH.
MARY LOVETT CAMERON.
WILLIAM WESTALL.
ADELINE SEBAGANT.
FRED WISHAW.
JANE BARLOW.
TOM GALLON.
MAY CROMWELL.
JAMES BAKER.
MABEL QUILLER-COUCH.
A. J. DAWSON.
THE LADY MIDDLETON.R. W. CHAMBERS is the powerful novelist
whose "The Red Republic" created much
interest; HELEN MATHERS is a most brilliant
lady story writer; MORLEY ROBERTS possesses
an enthusiastic constituency; THE QUEEN OF
ROMANIA is represented by a most pleasing
story; FRED WISHAW's clever novels have
been prescribed by the Russian Govern-
ment; the Rev. S. BARRING-GOULD is an over-
welcome old favourite; HOWARD PEARCE is
known as "The Northern Kipling"; H. J.
ASCHBOLT is a new novelist of exceptional
promise; and JOHN FOSTER FRASER con-
tributes one of his strong stories.

ON SALE.

THE
POLITICAL OBSTACLES
TO
MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.

A LECTURE

BY ALEXANDER MICHIE.

PRICE 25 CENTS CASH

On Sale at "HONGKONG DAILY
PRESS" Office and Local Newsagents.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1072]

NOW ON SALE.

THE
CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORYFOR
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA,
PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.,FOR
1901.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Nether-
lands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony
Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which
will serve as accurate GUIDES for the TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with
the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c.The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed
with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and
Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French
in a few months, mainly by conversation,
by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.
Please address—B. R.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1901. [1318]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [832]KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDERBUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

Kills

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDERBUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

Kills

The genuine powder bears the autograph of
THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles
only.KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT,
both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild prepa-
ration, and is especially adapted for Children.
Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.FACSIMILE, THOMAS KEATING, LONDON.
1196

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed
in the Continental Hospitals by BICOT, BOIS, JOBERT, VIL-
lain, and others, combines the desiderata to be sought in
a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
markable short-acting remedy, which all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively suppressing infection, the use
of which does not involve any harm by laying the foundation of
dysentery and other serious diseases. In dysentery, pain, irrita-
tion of the lower bowels, and the destruction of mucus, and some
of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found
extremely efficacious, affording prompt relief where
other well known remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 2 purifies
the blood, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of
the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all
diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ
mercury, arsenic, &c., to the destruction of suffering
teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates
every noxious matter from the body.THERAPION No. 3 for neu-
ralgia, neuralgia, sciatica, and all the
disagreeable consequences of early error, excess, residence in
hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power
in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.THERAPION is sold by all the prin-
cipal Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. It is
sold in England 2/6 and 4/6. In
order, also which of the three numbers is required,
and directions Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word
"THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp, in
white letters on a red ground, and is every package by
order of J. S. Watson & Co., Limited, and 4/6 about
which is a forgery.Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
Hongkong, China, and Manila.MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
A.I. A.B.C. Scott's and Engineering Codes
Used.DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 264 "DOCK No. 2 (at NUKAJIMA).
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 359 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.The COMPANY is a POWERFUL SAL-
VAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT
NOTICE.

[611]

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Sydney*, with the French Mail of the 3rd inst., left Singapore on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 4th June. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on 30th March.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DAY AND HOUR
Canton	Foram	Saturday, 1st June, 7.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Doric	Saturday, 1st June, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
Macao	Hongkong	Saturday, 1st June, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Fushin	Saturday, 1st June, 3.30 P.M.
Kanagaki and Sanshui	Tungshing	Saturday, 1st June, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore	Whampoa	Saturday, 1st June, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore and Bombay	Melbourne	Saturday, 1st June, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chongking	Sunday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Chongking	Sunday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Canton	Hongkong	Monday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tientsin. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Manila and Iloilo

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Wohaiwei and Tientsin

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle

Europe, &c., India via Tientsin. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday, Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne

Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C. Singapore, Penang and Bombay

Europe, &c., India via Tientsin. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, San Diego and San Francisco

TO-DAY.

Hongkong Rifle Association, Competition, 2.45 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 1/11 1/2

ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 2/47
Credits, at 4 months sight 2/47

ON GERMANY—On demand 2/60 1/2

ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills, on demand 4/7
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/7

ON BOMBAY—Telegraphic Transfer 1/47
Bank, on demand 1/47

ON CALCUTTA—Telegraphic Transfer 1/47
Bank, on demand 1/47

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, at sight 7/3
Private, at 30 days sight 7/3

ON YOKOHAMA—On demand 31 p.c. pm.

ON MANILA—On demand 31 p.c. pm.

ON SINGAPORE—On demand 1 p.c. pm.

ON BATAVIA—On demand 1/18

ON HAMBURG—On demand 1/18 p.c. pm.

ON SAIGON—On demand 1/18 p.c. pm.

ON BANGKOK—On demand 1/18 p.c. pm.

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate 1/10.07

GOVERNMENT, 100 fine, per ton 52.25

BAR SILVER, per oz. 27 1/2

OPTUM.

Quotations are—Allow'ce net to 1 cent.
Malwa New 880 to 885
Malwa Old 880 to 885
Malwa Older 880 to 885
P.P. per-wrapped 880 to 885
Persian fine quality 880 to 885
Persian extra fine 880 to 885
Patna New 880 to 885
Patna Old 880 to 885
Benares New 880 to 885
Benares Old 880 to 885

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Sydney*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 28th ult., at 6 p.m. for this port via Saigon.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Chetivra*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 26th ult., at 5 a.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer *Pera*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 11th ult.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 21st ult.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. E. steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 27th ult., p.m.

THE JAPANESE MAIL.
The P. & A. steamer *Indracliff* arrived at Yokohama on the 21st inst., and left for this port on the afternoon of the 22nd ult.

The P. & O. steamer *Java* left Singapore for this port on the 27th ult., at 11 p.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Tessa Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 31st ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 2nd inst.

The C. M. steamer *Chingpo*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 29th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd inst.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 31st May.

COMPANY.

PAID UP.

QUOTATIONS.

Danks

Hongkong & Shanghai

China & Japan, ordy

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Nati. Bank of China

A. S. S. S.

Bell's Associated E. A.

Campani, 10000 & Co.

China-Szechuan Co., Ltd.

China Light and

Power Co., Ltd.

China S. S. & M.

China Sugar

Cigarette, Limited.

A. Commercial, Ltd.

Henderson, Limited.

La. S. S. S. S.

C. S. S. S.

E. S. S. S.

International

L. S. S. S.

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr. Andrew

Mr. H. Arnold

Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Ash-

down and children

Mrs. & Miss Atkinson

Mr. J. D. Ash

Mr. W. S. Bailey

Capt. & Mrs. Bath and

child

Mr. & Mrs. O. M. D.

Bell

David Benjamin

Mr. F. G. A. Barringer

Mr. S. S. S.

Mr. S. S. S.

Mr. S. S. S.

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Mr. S. S. S.

DODGE WOOD SPLIT

PULLEYS.

ALL SIZES TO FIT ALL SIZED

SHAFTS IN STOCK.